## Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-18 (Canceled)

Claim 19 (Currently amended): A method for ~~inhibiting the growth of a tumor~~ treating a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to the subject and near the tumor an effective amount of xenogeneic cells having α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes ~~containing cells near or distal to the tumor, thereby~~ to activate ~~activating~~ a hyperacute rejection, thereby treating said tumor ~~in the subject in the absence of gene transfer.~~

Claim 20 (Previously presented): The method of claim 19, wherein the tumor is in the peritoneal cavity.

Claim 21 (Currently amended): The method of claim 19, wherein the xenogeneic cells are murine cells ~~α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes containing cells are derived from a mammal~~.

Claim 22 (Currently amended): The method of claim ~~21~~19, wherein the xenogeneic cells are ~~mammal is a mouse~~murine vector producing cells.

Claim 23 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20, wherein the tumor is a solid tumor.

Claim 24 (Previously presented): The method of claim 23, wherein the solid tumor is the result of a carcinoma selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 25 (Currently amended): The method of claim 19, wherein said activation of a hyperacute rejection comprises administering xenogeneic cells from a mammal expressing α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes to said subject~~further comprising administering one or more chemotherapeutic agents to~~

~~the subject following delivery of an effective amount of α (1,3) galactosyl epitope containing cells~~.

Claim 26 (Currently amended): A method for ~~inhibiting the growth of a~~ treating a tumor in the peritoneal cavity of a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of murine xenogeneic cells having α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes ~~containing cells~~, wherein said amount activates a hyperacute rejection response against said xenogeneic cells and an innocent bystander ~~the tumor and induces an~~ immune reaction against tumor cells, thereby inhibiting the growth of ~~the~~ a tumor in the subject ~~in the absence of gene transfer~~.

Claim 27 (Currently amended): The method of claim 26, wherein the murine cells are vector producing cells ~~α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes containing cells are derived from a mammal~~.

Claim 28 (Canceled)

Claim 29 (Previously presented): The method of claim 26, wherein the tumor is a solid tumor.

Claim 30 (Canceled)

Claim 31 (Previously presented): The method of claim 26, wherein the solid tumor is the result of a carcinoma selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 32 (Currently amended): A method for inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

delivering into or near ~~to~~ the ~~peritoneal cavity~~tumor an effective amount of a murine cell line that expresses α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes ~~, thereby activating~~causes a local hyperacute rejection

response against said murine cells and a bystander~~the tumor and inducing an~~ immune reaction against the ~~in which~~ tumor ~~cells are destroyed prior to transduction of a HSVtk gene; and administering one or more chemotherapeutic agents to the subject following delivery to the tumor of the murine cell line,~~ thereby inhibiting the growth of the tumor in the subject.

Claim 33 (Currently amended): The method of claim 32, wherein the murine cell line is ~~xenogeneic~~ a murine retroviral vector producer cell line.

Claim 34 (Canceled)

Claim 35 (Currently amended): A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to said subject an effective amount of murine xenogeneic cells containing α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes ~~containing cells, thereby~~ to activate ~~activating~~ a hyperacute rejection response ~~to said~~ near or distal to a tumor to inhibit the growth of said tumor ~~without the administration of gancyclovir~~.

Claim 36 (Currently amended): A method of activating an immune response against a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering into the peritoneal cavity of said subject an effective amount of xenogeneic ~~α (1,3) galactosyl epitope containing~~ cells of murine origin, thereby activating a hyperacute rejection response capable of attacking said tumor ~~in the absence of gene transfer~~, wherein said tumor exhibits disseminated metastases.

Claim 37 (Previously presented): The method of claim 36 wherein said tumor is a carcinoma.

Claim 38 (Previously presented): The method of claim 37, wherein said carcinoma is selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 39 (Currently amended): A method for activating an immune response against a tumor cell in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering into the peritoneal cavity of said subject suffering from a metastatic tumor murine xenogeneic ~~α (1,3) galactosyl epitope containing~~ cells~~, thereby activating~~ of murine origin that activates a hyperacute rejection response to said tumor~~ without the administration of ganeyclovir~~.